



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the skin. This increase was first and greatest in the head and neck, and decreased downward. If after complete cessation of first effects a second and third inhalation followed, it was found that the latter showed greater increase than the first. The subjective sensation of heat lasted 12 to 15 minutes, but the objective after effects lasted somewhat longer.

Ueber die Ziele und Ergebnisse der experimentellen Psychologie. Vortrag gehalten im akademischen philosophischen Verein zu Bonn. Dr. GÖTZ MARTIUS, Privatdocent der Philosophie. Bonn, 1888, 24 pp.

The object of this address is a very practical one. It is to explain the objects of and excite an interest in the study of experimental psychology amongst the members of the University of Bonn, in the hopes of establishing at Bonn a laboratory where the progress of experimental psychology may be advanced. The contents of the address are well suited to its object. In a necessarily hasty manner some of the chief avenues of research that have been opened up by the introduction of the methods of science into the sphere of mental phenomena (psychophysics law, reaction times, rhythm, memory, etc., etc.,) are referred to; and the necessity of a laboratory with special apparatus, and special instructors trained in the methods of the new psychology, is well emphasized. This effort to extend the teaching of experimental psychology throughout all the German universities is an extremely significant one, and it is to be hoped that the appeal of Prof. Lipps and Dr. Martius will soon show a practical result; at the same time serving as an impetus for other universities to follow in its footsteps.

J. J.

IV.—ABNORMAL.

Ueber Erinnerungsfälschungen. EMIL KRAPELIN. Arch. f. Psychiatrie, 1886, No. 4; 1887, Nos. 1 and 2.

The author of these three articles prefers the term "falsification of memory" or paramnesia, to Sanders' "illusions of memory," for those cases where present situations or events seem to have been experienced before, and points out their analogy with hallucination and illusion of the senses, when (1) in *simple* cases fancy-pictures arise freely and enter consciousness with a pretense of real reproduction or reminiscence of experience; (2) in *associated* cases the sense of personal experience is called out by analogous present impressions; (3) the present situation seems a photographic reproduction with all its details of a past experience. This is called *identifying falsification of memory*.

I. What is heard, read, or even fancied, like boasting lies of adventure, often becomes confused with reality. This seems the case with the tales of greatness of general paralytics, who become a part of all they have heard, seen, or fancied, and their pseudo-recollections are inseparably mixed with their delusions of greatness. Both at least grow from the same ground and have the same content. Strong hopes and also passions affect the normal man's conception of his present surroundings, and the critical faculty is too enfeebled to distinguish between fact and fancy, even in the present, and still less in memory. Scenes may be pictured so vividly that the consciousness of false-